

MACHINE GUNS USED IN PETROGRAD RIOTS



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CONGRESS FIGHT ON DRAFT ALLOTMENT THREATENS DELAY IN RAISING ARMY

FUSION SLATE MADE UP WITH MITCHELL AT HEAD; HE AGREES TO RUN AGAIN

Prendergast for Comptroller Again and Adamson to Head Aldermen.

IGNORE CROSEY BOOM.

Nominating Committees Go Ahead Despite Republican Disaffection in Brooklyn.

The Fusionists having virtually renominated Mayor Mitchell and obtained his promise to run, politicians to-day began to sit up and take notice. The ticket of the Nominating and Executive Committees of the Fusion Committee of 1917, selected last night and certain of ratification by the full committee Friday night, is as follows:

Mayor—JOHN MITCHELL, Comptroller—WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, President of the Board of Aldermen—ROBERT ADAMSON.

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RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK IN GALICIA BY FRESH TROOPS

Fierce Fighting Is Reported by Petrograd, Berlin and Vienna.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—With the Germans, greatly strengthened by reinforcements, making strong counter attacks in the immediate region of Kalusz, the fighting in Southern Galicia has assumed a severity that, temporarily at least, has checked the Russian advance there. They have given up Kalusz, on the road to Dolina and Stry, and a stiff battle is now going on for the possession of Novruz, seven or eight miles to the southwest. Driven out by the Germans, the Russians, with the aid of fresh reserves, retook the town, and, according to latest reports, still are holding it.

(Kalusz, before its capture by Gen. Kozlovsky's army, was the Austro-German headquarters in Southern Galicia. The Russians held only a small wedge of the territory on the west bank of the Lomnica, and it is probable the rains prevented supplies and guns being sent to them in sufficient quantities to defend the position.)

Berlin Tells of Intense Battle Against Russians.

BERLIN, July 18.—While yesterday's statement from German Army headquarters tells of the evacuation of Kalusz by the Russians after the Germans had captured the woodlands north of that place, it also records the revival of heavy artillery fighting in Eastern Galicia on the Narayuvka, and a continuance of the artillery battles along the northern end of the Russian front.

Vienna Relates How Troops of the Enemy Quit Kalusz.

VIENNA, July 18.—"Retreating before the pressure of German and Austro-Hungarian troops," says the latest official Austrian report, "the Russians yesterday evacuated Kalusz and the western bank of the Lomnica. The allied troops followed them up. To the south of Kalusz there has been heavy fighting here and there."

At Lodynski six Russian relief divisions failed before the resistance of Croatian battalions. At Lundebruk and Novica we gained some territory.

SIX-DAY WEEK FOR BAKERS.

Bakers Also Agree Not to Take Back Unsold Bread.

At a meeting last night of 300 members of the Master Bakers' Association, composed of the Hebrew bakers of New York, it was decided to hold out only six days a week, beginning July 23 their shops will be closed until further notice. A resolution was adopted to keep the union by refusing to bake bread. The union was formed in 1915, and has since then been successful in its efforts to secure a six-day week for bakers.

LABOR MEN GET BEHIND FUSION WITH MITCHELL.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's committee meetings was the unanimous and hearty support accorded to the Mayor's candidacy by representatives of organized labor. Although organized labor was not

MICHAELIS TO QUIT; LUDENDORFF TO BE MILITARY DICTATOR

Hope of Reform Vanishes Despite Firm Stand of the Reichstag.

LONDON, July 18.—The appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis as Imperial German Chancellor is regarded here as merely a stop-gap—an expedient—until the psychological moment arrives for Quartermaster Gen. Ludendorff, recognized as one of the biggest men the war has produced, to take the job as Military Dictator.

This change is expected to take place when the final struggle between militarism and the democratic forces in Germany has been reached. Then Ludendorff will take command of the state as well as of the army as the ruthless champion of autocracy.

For the present it will be Michaelis's duty to keep the progressive forces in play with promises of negotiations, but when these demands take serious shape Ludendorff's hour will come.

Apparently Germany is waiting on the speech that Michaelis is to make before the Reichstag tomorrow. Not until then will his policy be definitely known, though the general tenor of his speech from Berlin has indicated that he has the strong backing of the war faction as opposed to those Germans, both in and out of the Reichstag, who demand a peace without annexation or indemnities.

At Thursday's meeting, according to the Lokai-Anzeiger, the Chancellor will appear with all of his new colleagues. Among the latest changes reported is the appointment of Count von Roeder, the Finance Minister, to succeed Dr. Karl Helfferich as Secretary of the Interior.

Following the Chancellor's speech, the majority side of the Reichstag is expected to offer its resolution setting forth German peace terms, with the demand that Dr. Michaelis accept them under threat that the majority will refuse to co-operate with him.

The execution of this plan depends, however, on the holding together of the bloc. Thus far the Reichstag has refused to vote the necessary war credits, but the Tageblatt is authority for the statement that the members will by Friday vote the credits almost unanimously and then adjourn until September.

From Vienna comes a despatch stating that Dr. von Seydler, Premier, has made known Austria-Hungary's peace terms in an address to the Constitutional Committee of the Reichstag. After referring to the unbreakable unity between Austria and her allies Dr. von Seydler declared Parliament would work for "the aim for which Austria is fighting, namely, the unassailable, sacred right of her people to decide for themselves their internal destiny."

In contrast to these expressions of unity, the German National Council at Prague, Bohemia, has unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its distrust in the present Government owing to its attitude toward the Czechs and especially because of the recent amnesty decree. Stealing them, the Council demands the unrestricted right of "self-determination" for Germany. Bohemia wants the boundaries of the Austrian state, the establishment of the 15 million Germans as the state language, and the abolition of a German passport of Bohemia with its own flag.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.

Address: 100 Broadway, New York.

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PETROGRAD TROOPS REVOLT; MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES USED IN BATTLE IN STREETS

Ministers Try to Prevent War Minister Kerensky From Leaving the Capital.

LONDON, July 18.—Late dispatches from Petrograd assert that serious disorders are continuing there and that many shots are being fired throughout the city, though there have been no reports yet as to the number of soldiers engaged in the mutiny or the number of casualties.

The mutiny is being inspired and furthered by the Maximilian leaders on the report that steps are to be taken against some of the regiments at the front that have been insubordinate, cowardly and treacherous. The attempts, begun Monday evening, met little success at the start, but gradually some soldiers were won over to the mutiny.

Early in the evening armed groups of demonstrators paraded the streets, and later motor lorries carrying machine guns appeared and moved incessantly to and fro. The people, who at first had for the most part kept to their homes, finding no disorder was taking place, filled the streets as spectators and as auditors at open-air meetings.

Then the first regiments left their barracks to participate in the demonstration, but, contrary to repeated orders of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, carried arms. One regiment marched along the Novsky Prospekt, apparently with the intention of going to the Duma. The crowd watched more with curiosity than with apprehension.

MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES USED IN RIOTS.

Suddenly five shots flashed out. They were immediately followed by a crackle of machine guns in the same direction. The regiment which had been marching with fixed bayonets on their rifles, turned back and ran with the crowd to seek shelter.

Soon a fusillade was going on from the City Hall to Kazan Cathedral. Soldiers from their places of refuge fired wild.

After a few minutes, indiscriminate shooting ceased. Everybody then emerged from shelter and the soldiers, after a brief excited discussion in small groups, slung their rifles over their shoulders and returned to the barracks.

Twenty minutes after the cessation of shooting the Novsky Prospekt was normal. A dozen victims were taken to the Anglo-Russian hospital, while automobiles filled with soldiers, sailors and civilian Maximilians with rifles pointed about the city. Six of these cars dashed into the Warsaw station for the purpose of preventing the departure of Minister of War Kerensky for the front, but it was found he had left a quarter of an hour previously. Some private automobiles were seized and machine guns mounted therein. A number of demonstrations displayed banners demanding all power for the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

The villa of Mademoiselle Kshinskaya, dancer and former favorite of ex-Czar Nicholas, was converted into the headquarters of the First Machine Gun Regiment, which was one of the prime instigators of the trouble. Wagon after wagon with machine guns arrived there. Part of the great obelisk from the monument at Moscow and Pavlovsk were among the armaments demonstrated.

SOLDIERS' AND WORKERS' COUNCIL THREATENS RIOTERS.

It is stated that Germans from Odenburg, Kishinev, miles from Petrograd, Tsaritsyn, Sam and Petersburg are coming to join the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

(Continued on Second Page.)

One Cent Will Take Reading Matter to Boys at the Front

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Magazines and newspapers bearing recent stamps hereafter may be posted unwrapped and undressed, by persons other than publishers, and will be forwarded by postal authorities to American soldiers and sailors in Europe.

In announcing today plans for gathering reading matter conveying home news and letters to the boys abroad, Postmaster General Baughman suggested that magazines, printed following in the upper right-hand corner of their front covers.

"Notice to the Reader—When you have finished reading this magazine place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address."

The publications will be carried under parcel post classification at 1-cent rate, regardless of weight. A concentration station has been designated in each State for assembling of the reading matter.

DETECTIVE BUREAU HEADS CHANGED AFTER THEFTS

General Shoke-Up in Second Branch Indicated by Transfer of Capt. Haupt to Command.

Police Insp. Joseph F. Quinn, who has been Acting Captain of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, No. 47 Lexington Avenue, was ordered to desk duty at Police Headquarters yesterday and Capt. Louis M. Haupt, in command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street Station, was assigned to command the Second Branch.

Placing Capt. Haupt in command of the Second Branch, which is the most important detective bureau in the city, is taken as a recognition of ability in commanding detectives of the West Fifty-sixth Street Station when he was a Lieutenant there and his work as a Lieutenant attached to the Second Branch two years ago.

The transfer indicates a probable general shake-up among the men of the Second Branch, which takes in the Fifth Avenue shopping district and the whole city district surrounding.

Recent Jew and silk robberies in this territory have not been solved.

UNDER WRECK, BEGS DEATH.

Engineer Asks Rescuers to Kill Him—Fireman Loses Life.

PHOENIA, Ill., July 18.—Sherman Slater, engineer of a fast Rock Island passenger train wrecked here last Wednesday when it ran through an open switch into a string of flat cars, begged six persons who were endeavoring to save him from the wreck to shoot him in the head with an axe.

Slater was killed before he could be rescued and recovered by a hospital, which he had just reached when he died. Both Slater and the locomotive were crushed and mangled.

The wreck resulted in one death, the engine, locomotive No. 1, and a passenger car. The train was carrying 100 passengers.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PETAIN CAPTURES LINES AT VERDUN; MANY AIR FIGHTS

French Advance Deep Into Crown Prince's Positions in Bayonet Attack.

PARIS, July 18.—Gen. Petain and his staff have delivered their answer to the German Crown Prince's announcement that "German peace" alone could end the war. The answer was delivered on the point of the French bayonet, behind a French barrage fire which mowed down the Crown Prince's best troops.

On ground over which he has fought as well before, Gen. Petain has taken the offensive away from the Germans at Verdun, and struck a blow that drove the Crown Prince's troops back, not only from the trenches they took on June 29, but away from their own first and second lines along a front of a mile and a quarter to a depth of two-thirds of a mile.

The best figures available at French Army Headquarters declare the German losses on the Franco-British front in April, May and June approximately 350,000 men.

"On the left bank of the Meuse," said last night's French official report, "an operation carried out by us this morning west of Hill 304 developed a complete success for us. After strong artillery preparation our troops, about 6,450 strong, advanced to attack the enemy line with irresistible spirit. Notwithstanding the energetic defense of the Germans, we recaptured in a few minutes trenches which the enemy had occupied since June 29."

"Pushing our advantages further, we carried German positions beyond on a front of 2,000 meters (approximately a mile and a quarter) on both sides of the road between Exmes and Malancourt. The entire first German line fell into our hands. A little later the second enemy line, after a desperate engagement, in which admirable valor was displayed by our soldiers, was likewise conquered."

"The advance reached a depth of about one kilometer. (Two-thirds of a mile.) Our line has thus been carried forward from the southeast of Avocourt Wood as far as the western slopes of Hill 304, passing through Camard Wood."

"Several counter attacks launched by the enemy in the course of the afternoon were crushed by our fire. The Germans suffered very heavy losses. The number of unwounded prisoners reached 425, of whom eight were officers."

"In the Champagne the enemy renewed his attacks north of Montpeton and regained a footing at certain points in trench elements captured on July 14. The artillery action continued violently in the sector of Mont Haut, where we organized the ground gained."

750 NAVAL MILITIAMEN LEAVE STATEN ISLAND

And cheer and farewells 750 young men, composing the Staten Island Battalion of the Naval Militia, left Staten Island last night for training on naval vessels in an Atlantic port.

Over 3,000 people gathered in front of Richmond Borough Hall, where the future mariners were addressed by Borough President Van Name and Mayor George T. Egan. Many followed the men to the piers where they embarked.

DOUBT J. A. LYON SUICIDE.

Pittsburgh Reports G. A. Lyon Went to Cuba, Ill. Ten Years Ago.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—It is believed here a mistake was made in the identification of a man supposed to be John A. Lyon of this city, who was reported to have committed suicide while at sea last week.

It is alleged that George A. Lyon, who is said to have been about 20 years old and had not been heard from since John A. Lyon, a brother, is a member of a local brokerage firm.

HABEAS CORPUS ACTION MAY BE INSTITUTED TO TEST FAIRNESS OF CENSUS QUOTAS

Army Men Say President, Supreme, Can Declare Martial Law to Suspend Writ and Prevent Court Fights—Lawyers Deny Right.

REHEARSE DRAFT LOTTERY; TO DRAW NAMES SOON.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The prospect that somebody will throw a monkey wrench into the selective draft machinery is worrying the army officers in charge of raising the initial army of 687,000 men for service in France. With only eight States yet to report, the draft may be held within forty-eight hours, but there are indications that Congressional action may postpone and perhaps change the method of procedure outlined to follow the draft.

Both the Senate and the House have taken action on the admittedly unfair allotment proportions assigned to various Eastern and Middle West States and cities under the quota system designed by the Census Bureau. It is not unlikely that habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted, following the draft to test the right of the War Department to call for service, in New York, for instance, a quota of men which is based on a population estimate which is, without dispute, between 700,000 and 800,000 too high.

AMERICANS IN LONDON SIGN FOR ARMY DRAFT

LONDON, July 18.—In accordance with the Military Registration Law of the United States, Americans in the British Isles registered by the scores and hundreds at the various consulates today.

The Consulate General is swamped with applications from Americans in the British Army who wish to join the United States forces. Several thousand of these have asked for transfer, but Robert P. Skinner, Consul General, has been unable to advise them whether it will be permitted. A large number of officers may be transferred. Many of them already have been informed that they may join Major Gen. Pershing.

Those registered will receive cards similar to the ones issued in the United States. Consul General Skinner will send agents to any who may have failed to register.

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